



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 13, 1928

BUSY MACHINES: IDLE MEN
WELCH BILL SECRETLY OPPOSED
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
METHODS WITH A FAMILIAR SOUND
SNEERS AT LAWMAKERS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

22 YEARS AFTER

SATURDAY night, April 14th, the South of Market Boys will present their Annual Ball. A feature of the evening's entertainment will be a brilliant stage spectacle with impressions of the footlight favorites and concert artists of thirty and fifty years ago vying for favor with talented artists presenting the modern versions of singing, dancing and entertainment.

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Alls in khaki or blue.

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Shirts and Gloves.



HALE'S BASEMENT

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 2nd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Alhambra Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.

Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board. Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.

Store Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambundo, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1928

No. 11

BUSY MACHINES; IDLE MEN

Writing under the title "Full employment: prosperity's problem," Prof. Irving Fisher produces startling figures on the increase in per man production and places the employment problem on a basis of productivity and methods of enabling the population to absorb that productivity. He says:

"Indexes of factory production and employment of the Federal Reserve Board indicate that during the seven years from 1919 to 1926, output per worker increased by 34 per cent. If we use the factory employment figures of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics the percentage increase in output per worker is 51 per cent. Woodlief Thomas, of the statistical staff of the Federal Reserve Board, maintains that, in the twenty-five-year period from 1909 to 1926, physical production increased by 75 per cent, and primary horsepower by more than 90 per cent, while the number of workers increased by less than 30 per cent. During the five-year span, 1921-1926, he calculates the output per worker increased 36 per cent.

"Here is enough evidence of increase in output per worker to account for a considerable displacement of men in industry. The National Industrial Conference Board finds that while the total volume of production in manufacturing industries increased by about 65 per cent from 1914 to 1925, the automobile industry increased 467 per cent, the rubber industry 397 per cent, iron and steel 86 per cent, the chemical industries 99 per cent, and manufactured food and food products 43 per cent. Even the products of the textile industries, despite the decreased amount of clothing needed for the modern wardrobe, was 23 per cent greater in 1925 than in 1914. But in 1925 the Conference Board notes, there was 32 per cent, or nearly a third more, installed power back of every factory worker in the United States than there had been in 1914. These increases were made while the population was growing by slightly less than 18 per cent. Reports of the Department of Commerce at Washington, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and other statistical agencies confirm the conclusion that many industries have recently increased substantially in production while dispensing with human labor.

"Secretary Davis appears to be justified, therefore, when he assumed that the rapid mechanization of industry and better management methods have temporarily displaced men faster than jobs could be created for them. But he and the other observers have generally neglected a second major factor. That is the long decline in the commodity price-index, beginning in February, 1925, continuing through 1926 until August, 1927, and accompanied, during the latter year, by increased business failures and steadily shrinking profits. My wholesale price index fell from 105.2 as the average for 1925, to 92.2 in July, 1927, as compared with 100 during 1926. This means that, during this period, the dollar appreciated in value 13.4 cents. Goods have been made on one level of prices and have had to be sold on a lower level, cutting profits and making it difficult to retain the full complement of workers.

"Some of the increase in purchasing power of the dollar was due doubtless to more economical methods of production, enabling business to be

done at a profit on a somewhat lowered price level. But the increasingly heavy business failures of 1926 and 1927, and the record of decreasing profits during the three years of the price-decline tell a story that accounts for a good share of unemployment."

ADJUST LONG DISPUTE.

An agreement has been reached by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

The dispute was of long standing. A company "union" was installed, and the so-called "Mitten management" spread to Buffalo, which experienced a costly strike.

The agreement was made after a several weeks' conference between Thomas E. Mitten and William D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated.

President Mahon made this announcement:

"We have reached an understanding that all disputes shall be buried and we will cooperate on the basis that will establish better conditions for all interested in the transportation question. We feel that the basis we have outlined will bring to the riding public a perfect, cheap and satisfactory system of transportation that will answer all requirements. Second, we feel it will bring to the management an assured, reliable and permanent business. Third, that it will bring to the employees who follow this occupation better wages, a higher standard of living and, in the end, joint ownership and management of the properties on which we work.

"It is a new step in the industrial undertakings in America, but we feel we understand one another thoroughly and that the spirit of cooperation will develop fully, fairly and honestly. While it will take time and patience to work it out, we have great hopes for the plan."

AUTO WORKERS WIN.

Unorganized striking employees of the General Motors Corporation at Oshawa, Ontario, won their fight against wage reductions and have returned to work as members of a federal trade union, chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

Several thousand workers were involved. Their wages were reduced by efficiency experts. When the trimming department was reached by these experts, the trimmers walked out and were quickly joined by other departments and the plant was closed.

Communists and an organization dual to the legitimate trade union movement failed to interest the workers.

The strike was marked by several features. Discipline was perfect and Federal Minister of Labor Peter Heenan secured permission for them to use the government armories as meeting halls. The provincial government complied with the strikers' request to close the liquor stores and constables were appointed by the strikers to maintain order in the community.

"Do you know Shakespeare well?"

"G'wan, you can't kid me; Shakespeare is dead."

—T. P. A. (Travelers) Magazine.

WELCH BILL SECRETLY OPPOSED.

The Welch bill, which calls for a \$300 wage increase to federal employees, is in danger of being scuttled by secret foes.

No social proposal ever created such interest in the Nation's capital. Half a hundred Congressmen urged the committee to favor the measure, and more than 200 Congressmen declared they will vote favorable when the bill comes before the House. Leading business organizations in this city have indorsed the bill.

Penny-pinching economy pleaders dare not openly oppose the increase, but they may confuse the issue by discussing wild claims on its cost. A fact-finding study would suit these secret foes, as the bill would have to be held up. This information should be instantly available for Congress, but nowhere in the government's vast machinery can these facts be found.

The National Federation of Federal Employees, backers of the bill, estimate that the increase will total \$35,000,000, but Herbert D. Brown, chief of the Bureau of Efficiency, places the figures at \$68,000,000. The trade unionists challenge this estimate and they ask Brown how he has reached this conclusion. Federation officials have been unsuccessful in obtaining information as to the number and grade of field employees from either the Federal budget or from Brown's bureau.

Hearings by the House Committee reveal tragic conditions of low-wage Federal employees. Witnesses shocked even those smug individuals who accept stories of "prosperity" and the easy life of government employees.

One Treasury Department employe challenged the claim that Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is a wonder worker in the realm of finance. "I have not bought a new suit of clothes in 14 years," the witness said.

"Our nation-wide campaign and the hearings have brought more letters of approval than any other legislation we ever heard of," said Miss Gertrude McNally, secretary of the Federation of Federal Employees. "Practically all want the bill introduced by Congressman Welch of California to be enacted without revision. This legislation is conservative and if any change is made it should be upward."

OWNERS WON'T SHOW BOOKS.

West Virginia coal owners refuse to show their books to the Senate committee that is investigating the coal strike.

These coal owners claim it is impossible to pay union rates. They demand injunctions that set aside rights of workers, but when asked to prove their claims, they talk of "individual rights."

BOSS

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STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.
Transactions of Executive Council, Held
April 1, 1928.

Following is a summary of the more important communications acted upon by the Council:

From the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., (Feb. 4), relative to legislation pending in the Alaska Legislature placing a prohibitory tax on non-resident fishermen, which virtually affects the members of the Alaska Fishermen's Union residing in California. Left in hands of Secretary. (Feb. 11) outlining the non-partisan political policy of the A. F. of L. Endorsed. (Feb. 17) requesting that the University of Illinois Library be supplied with the Proceedings of the California State Federation of Labor. Complied with (Feb. 29).

From Joseph P. Ryan, President, International Longshoremen's Association, New York (Jan. 10), stating that the affiliation of the San Francisco Longshoremen's Association with the California State Federation of Labor is a step in the right direction. Noted and filed.

From John T. Thorpe, Vice-President International Association of Machinists (Jan. 18), expressing appreciation to the officers of the Federation for securing an increase in wages for machinists, helpers and other shop crafts employed by the State Belt Railway. Filed.

From Central Labor Council of San Bernardino (Jan. 25), requesting the officers of the Federation to prevail upon the Governor not to appoint E. P. Clark as a member of the State Board of Education. Secretary stated that he had interviewed the Governor on the subject but that the Governor had made up his mind to appoint Mr. Clark.

From the Bureau of Attendance and Guidance, San Francisco Public Schools (Jan. 31), suggesting certain changes in the Compensation Law relative to the employment of minors in hazardous industries. Referred to Committee on Legislation for conference with Chairman Will J. French of the Industrial Accident Commission.

From J. Smedley, Secretary, Building Trades Council of Santa Barbara County (Feb. 17), relative to the contract about to be signed for rebuilding the wharf at Santa Barbara. Vice-President C. C. Hopkins and Secretary Scharrenberg reported on the status of this project. It appeared that former Vice-President Sullivan was in a position to assist materially in this matter. President Dalton was, on motion, requested to appoint Brother Sullivan as a deputy organizer (without pay) as provided in Section 7 of Article V of the Constitution.

From the Fresno Labor Council (Feb. 17), relative to the contract for building an addition to the State College and requesting the assistance of the Federation's officers. The request has been complied with and Vice-President Dowd reported that the matter seems to have been satisfactorily adjusted.

From the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., New York (Mar. 7), inviting Secretary Scharrenberg to be a fraternal delegate to the National Convention of the Y. W. C. A., to be held at Sacramento, Calif., April 14th to 20th. On motion the Secretary was authorized to accept the invitation.

From Seth R. Brown, Chief of State Employment Agencies (March 28), relative to the establishment of a seasonal office at Newcastle for the foothill fruit district. Left in hands of Secretary.

From the Pattern Makers Association, San Francisco (March 21), requesting the Executive Council to file a written protest with Governor Young against the appointment of Albert E. Boynton as a Prison Director. Request complied with.

From the New York State Federation of Labor (March 23), outlining the excellent labor record of Governor Alfred E. Smith, who is now a candi-

date for the Democratic nomination for President, and requesting the California State Federation of Labor to issue a public statement in his behalf. Noted and filed.

New Business.

The following are some of the more important actions.

Langendorf Baking Company of Southern California—Resolution No. 8, requesting that this concern be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Federation was considered at the previous meeting of the Executive Council but action was deferred because there appeared to be a prospect for an amicable adjustment. On January 30th the Bakers' Local Union No. 30 of Los Angeles made a formal request to take a vote of the members of the Executive Council on the question. The San Francisco Bakery Drivers' Union No. 484, through their representative, Brother Kidwell, objected to having the Langendorf Baking Company placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list. Brother Kidwell stated that, while the boycott would officially apply only to Southern California, it could be used to embarrass the Bakery Drivers in the northern half of the State where they have cordial union relations with the Langendorf Baking Company. The vote on the question of placing the name of this concern on the Federation's "We Don't Patronize" list was as follows: For: Dalton, Horn, Robinson, Mannina and Smith. Against: Hopkins, C. E. Dowd, Crook, Witt, Child, Hopkins, Jas. E., Dewey, Stokel and Scharrenberg.

Unauthorized Soliciting of Advertisements—A communication was read from E. J. Elbury of Houston, Texas, (March 18), claiming that on April 28, 1927, he had signed an agreement (copy of which was enclosed), with John K. Tibbits, Editor of the Labor Journal of San Bernardino, to solicit business for a "Year Book and Annual, to be known as the Official Edition, 28th Annual State Convention, California State Federation of Labor," also claiming that Mr. Tibbits still owed him \$570 for commissions which he had duly earned; also inquiring if the Federation had authorized the publication of this book. On motion, Secretary was directed to write Mr. Elbury, stating that the Federation had not authorized the publication of such a book, and further, to quote from the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Council of May 15, 1927, wherein the San Bernardino Convention Committee was requested "to at once discontinue the unauthorized use of the name of the California State Federation of Labor in soliciting advertisements."

On further motion it was unanimously agreed to publish the following statement in the minutes of this meeting, and direct the same to the attention of the California Labor Press:

"The California State Federation of Labor does not sponsor and is not connected in any manner with any advertising scheme."

Mexican Immigration—On February 20, a circular letter was sent to the California Labor Press and to the Central Labor Councils throughout the State calling attention to the fact that the agreement between the American Federation of Labor and the Mexican Federation of Labor,

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We "CAN" sell clean, staple merchandise at right prices at all times and we do "DO" it. Our six big department store buying power is the reason.

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Does your Union use the Union Label Button to designate your good standing in organized labor?

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

whereby the latter was to prevail upon the Mexican Government to stop the migration of laborers to the United States, has not produced the anticipated results.

According to figures supplied by the Commissioner General of Immigration, 32,371 Mexican immigrants entered the United States from July 1, 1927, to January 31, 1928, and 32,816 entered during the corresponding seven months of the previous fiscal year. This indicates that there was a decrease of only 447 during the seven months indicated.

It appears that every Labor Council in California, except the Los Angeles Labor Council, has declared for the enactment of the Box bill, placing Mexican immigration under the quota.

Exclusion of Filipino Laborers—The San Bernardino Convention, by unanimous vote, adopted a resolution favoring the exclusion of Filipino laborers. This resolution was submitted to the A. F. of L. Convention and was also unanimously approved by said convention.

The legislative representatives of the American Federation will work for a bill to exclude Filipino laborers, but the California labor movement must supply most of the data and the arguments necessary to convince Congress that such legislation is desirable. It is extremely difficult to secure reliable information on the number of Filipinos migrating to the United States. It is known that more than 70,000 have been imported by the sugar planters of the Hawaiian Islands during the last ten years. Every one of these Filipinos has a lawful right to change his residence from the territory of Hawaii to the mainland of America.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs admits that 6793 Filipinos left the Islands during the last fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, for permanent residence in Continental United States. During the same period 6890 Filipinos left their Island homes for permanent residence in Hawaii. It seems to be impossible to ascertain how many Filipinos have transferred their residence from the Hawaiian Islands to points in California, but it is estimated that California today has a Filipino population in excess of 30,000.

The estimated population of the Philippine Islands as of January 1, 1925, is 11,234,000. Under the present law every resident of the Philippine Islands has a perfect legal right to migrate to California. On the other hand, it has been held by the Federal Courts that Filipinos are not eligible to citizenship of the United States. In this respect, Filipinos are in exactly the same class as the Japanese, who are barred from admission to the United States because they are not eligible to citizenship.

The foregoing is a very brief outline of the potential menace of Filipino immigration. It is up to the labor movement of California to compile sufficient data to make the campaign for a satisfactory exclusion law.

Labor Councils and Local Unions are therefore requested to forward any information they may have regarding Filipino laborers residing in your vicinity. Please give an estimate of the total number in your county, state the occupations in which they are principally engaged, and give any other available facts regarding undesirability, etc. All this data will be added to other material already on hand and forwarded to Washington.

Questions to be Submitted to Candidates for the Legislature.

1. Do you favor the enactment of a law declaring void and contrary to public policy any contract of employment (Yellow Dog Contract) which contains an agreement not to affiliate with a labor union?
2. Do you favor the enactment of a law prohibiting Judges from issuing injunctions in labor disputes?
3. Do you favor an amendment to the Work-

men's Compensation Act eliminating the one week waiting period provided under the present law, when the disability extends over a period longer than five weeks from the date of injury?

4. Do you favor an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act increasing the maximum weekly payments to injured men from \$20.83 to \$25.00. Also increasing the death benefits from \$5,000 to \$6,000?

5. Do you favor an amendment to the Anti-Trust Act making unlawful the so-called "Permit System" for building material, which has been used during industrial disputes to make it virtually impossible for certain contractors to purchase building material?

The recommendations of the Committee were adopted.

Reactionary Bills Sponsored by Congressman Free—Secretary explained that Mr. Free of San Jose, had, for the second time, introduced two reactionary measures aimed at the LaFollette Seamen's Act. One of these bills, H. R. 9491, virtually puts an end to the watch and watch provision of the Seamen's Act and would permit the master of a vessel to alternate two men on duty, steering or lookout, night or day, and place all other seamen on day duty and work them as many hours as he sees fit. There would be no limit to the work day and no possible chance for safety either to that ship or ships she may meet.

Mr. Free's second bill, H. R. 9490, is an ingenious scheme to prevent seamen from collecting any part of their wages until the end of the voyage. Under the present law, a seaman is entitled to one-half of his wages earned at every port where the vessel shall load or deliver cargo. Mr. Free would make this provision of the law meaningless by making it optional with the master to obey or disobey the law.

On motion, Secretary was directed to send an explanatory letter to all unions in Mr. Free's district and request said unions to protest to Mr. Free.

On further motion, it was decided, in case Mr. Free does not repudiate these bills, to send speakers into his district during the coming primary campaign and thoroughly explain his reactionary conduct to his constituents.

"We Don't Patronize" List (Revised)

Following is the Federation's "We Don't Patronize" List as revised by the recent convention and with the additions voted by the Executive Council since adjournment of the convention:

Stage Lines: Pickwick Stage Company.

Wearing Apparel: Co-op. Manufacturing Company (overalls and garments), Oakland.

Food: Continental Baking Company of Southern California; National Biscuit Company; Mutual Creamery Company of Oakland and San Francisco.

Cigars, Tobacco, etc.: La Natividad Cigar; Van Camp Cigar; El Primo Cigar; Santa Fe Cigar; United Cigar Company, all cities; M. A. Gunst Cigar Company, all cities.

Newspapers and Periodicals: Riverside Evening Press; Collier's Weekly; American Magazine; Woman's Home Companion; Farm and Fireside; Mentor.

Hotels: Hughes Hotel, Fresno; Travelers Hotel, Sacramento.

Automobile Parts and Accessories: Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

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WORKERS' EDUCATION

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.
Its Laws, Character, Strength and
Manner of Working.

By Matthew Woll,
President, International Photo-Engravers' Union
and Vice-President, American Federation of Labor.

Workers' Education Bureau Series.
"The Trade Union is the Bulwark of Democracy."
—Gladstone.

CHAPTER III.

Constituent Trade Organizations.

The international and national unions, like all organized groups of people, shape their attitudes, policies and functions by growth and experience. New and unforeseen conditions may change them. A change in leadership, the spread of a new idea, may create a situation necessitating a change in policy. Whatever may affect the situation, the American Federation of Labor is without power to interfere or command a change in policy.

In addition to being concerned with all phases entering into the employment relationship, such as wages, hours, conditions and terms of employment, these international unions must deal also with a vast range of problems of internal government and regulation of the union. They determine conditions and qualifications of admission; the number of apprentices to be allowed; the desirable units of local union government; the manner in which mandates to the officers must be carried out; the relations which are to obtain with unions in similar occupations, and kindred problems.

The unions must have been primarily militant organizations because forced to fight for the establishment and maintenance of collective bargaining. As a consequence, each international union has developed its own conception of industrial strategy. Thus the railroad unions use one type of strategy, while the building trades unions or the metal or printing trades unions use another.

Local Unions of Affiliated International Unions.

Each international union is composed of units called unions or groups of workers within the recognized and established trade or calling organized locally or geographically. These smaller groups of workers are generally confined in their membership to one city or section thereof except in cities or towns where there are so few belonging to the same trade or calling as to make an organization impracticable or undesirable. In such instances two or more cities or towns may be embraced into one organization. Some international unions extend the jurisdiction of an adjacent local union in a larger trade center to include those engaged in a smaller city. Again other international unions retain direct jurisdiction over such smaller cities and affiliate those employed in such cities direct to the international union.

There may be several local unions of one international union in one city. Where this is true the line of demarcation is usually based upon some special distinction in the work included within the particular trade or calling. Thus the International Typographical Union maintains a local union of mailers as distinguished from those employed in the composing room. The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union maintains in one city three local unions—a local union of pressmen engaged in commercial shops, a local union of pressmen employed in newspaper plants, and a local union of press feeders. However, all of these local unions are subordinate to their respective international union. There is vested in these inter-

national unions final regulative authority with power to enforce discipline and to compel obedience, limited, of course, by the voluntary nature of the movement.

Where Power Lies.

Usually the power to initiate collective agreements or to inaugurate strikes is vested in these subordinate unions. Invariably, the international unions, in some degree, retain the power to disapprove agreements and undertakings and to prevent the inauguration of strikes. Thus there is vested in these local unions the opportunity for local initiative and adventure. This arrangement gives the local union scope for initiative which makes possible the life and progress of the trade unions. At the same time, there resides in the international unions an effective check against such collective action on the part of local unions as may endanger the international structure or threaten the general welfare of all members of the international organization.

The American Federation of Labor has no authority or supervision whatever over the affairs of international unions and their subordinate local unions. It can only intercede when requested to do so by the international unions directly concerned. There were, in November, 1927, 29,394 local unions in direct affiliation with international unions.

WHAT IS WORKERS' EDUCATION?

By Charles A. Beard.

Lesson XIII.

Labor is forced from time to time to take a position on questions of national policy—foreign relations, domestic controversies, economic measures, and constitutional changes. There are always many people ready to offer quick and simple remedies. Many philosophies will be expounded, and many skeletons will be rattled, and many revelations will be offered. But infallibility is not given to mortal man or mortal woman for that matter. Therefore, the best we can do is to bring to bear upon each decision all the pertinent and available facts that throw light upon it. That may seem somewhat prosaic but I believe that it holds more of promise than a multitude of creeds. There is another great function to be carried out by the Labor College.

AWESOME TERM FOR SOCIAL ILL.

A new kind of unemployment has been discovered. To be real highbrowish, one must now talk of "technological unemployment." The awesome term is explained by Lewis Corey, writing in the *Annalist*, financial magazine: "An unemployment developing gradually, almost unawares, like creeping paralysis, in the midst of unprecedented prosperity, the by-product of technological efficiency." In other words, labor-displacing machinery and scientific processes cause unemployment. "Cyclical unemployment—the result of periodical depressions—will end, but even if production reaches the high peaks of 1926, it will not end technological unemployment," says Corey. Statistics are quoted to prove that every increase in manufacturing output in recent years has been done with less and less workers—more unemployment. "The cyclical recovery of 1925-26," he says, "increased technological unemployment." Corey quotes the *Journal of Commerce*: "This country has upon its hands a problem of chronic unemployment, likely to grow worse rather than better. Business prosperity, likely to grow worse rather than better. Business prosperity, far from curing it, may tend

to aggravate it by stimulating invention and encouraging all sorts of industrial rationalization schemes."

EMBASSY THEATRE.

On Thursday Al Jolson's singing and talking drama, "The Jazz Singer," enters the ninth week of its local engagement. Successful to the extreme, this record-breaking run is nevertheless drawing to an end and all San Franciscans who have not already seen it are urged to hurry. "The Jazz Singer" affords Al Jolson a rare opportunity to make his cinema debut. Because of the marvelous medium of Vitaphone, he is able to sing six of his numbers with as much effect as if he were there himself. Many claim that he is clearer in this talking picture than ever before. In any case the picturization of the popular play has given the chance to become known to thousands who have never been able to see and hear him before. In addition the story is of great interest, revolving itself around a mother's love for her son. In other major roles Eugenie Besserer, Warner Oland, May McAvoy, Otto Lederer and Bobby Gordon score heavily. Another feature of the current Embassy bill is the addition of Movietone, the synchronized news reel which allows one to see and hear just what is flashed on the screen. President Coolidge, Colonel Charles Lindbergh and Secretary Wilbur are among the celebrities who appear over Movietone this week.

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METHODS WITH A FAMILIAR SOUND.

By Franklin Hichborn.

The Federal Trades Commission "has been investigating the methods of the so-called power trust" and has filed with the Federal Senate a report of its findings.

That report makes startling reading. It shows that to carry on its propaganda the power group finances universities, research organizations and clubs, and assists in the compensation of educators, writers and social leaders. Of the propriety of the corporations' methods, the Commission in its report to the Senate says:

"The right of the industry to present its case before the bar of public opinion is unquestioned, provided such presentation is made openly in the name of the industry, and therefore without even a semblance of deception such as may be involved in subsidizing authors, teachers, universities or research organizations in order that inspired textbooks or other materials may be given greater credibility because issued over the names of supposedly impartial writers, research organizations or institutions of learning. Where this is done, the general public may well question whether the scientific attitude and integrity of established institutions of higher learning are not being undermined. Truly no greater calamity could happen either to industry or to the public than for educators or educational institutions to become the paid mouthpieces of economic groups."

Washington, apparently, is just awakening to the camouflage methods of the power group. Out here in California we are sadly familiar with such methods. Indeed, the Jones Legislative Committee exposure of such activities in California five years ago uncovered methods which the Federal Trades Commission now finds to be nation-wide. The Jones Committee, among other things, reported to the California State Senate.

"In reference to the methods employed in connection with the campaigns on some of the propositions on the ballot, the committee found they were such as to have the effect of misleading and deceiving the voter. This arises, for example, out of the use of high sounding, patriotic names under which the real identity of the interested parties and actual proponents or opponents is disguised. While many campaign committees selected names that fairly indicated their purpose, others selected designations which gave the voter no indication as to the real purpose or nature of the organization. The most conspicuous example of the latter was the use of the name 'Greater California League' by the opponents of the Water and Power Act. Such a name readily gives the impression of being a promotion organization which every citizen in California would feel free to join, and having nothing in its name to indicate that it was a political campaign organization.

"The testimony before the committee showed that the Greater California League was in reality merely the name under which Mr. Eustace Cullinan, employed by the power companies, conducted the campaign against the Water and Power Act in Northern California.

"The following extracts from Mr. Cullinan's testimony indicate its actual identity:

"The Greater California League never had control of the money (campaign contributions) at all. I put that money in the bank as I received it to an account called 'The Greater California League,' but no one had access to that account except me. . . . It was like most of these political groups or committees . . . never had a meeting. . . . I appointed myself president. I was employed by the power companies, through Mr. John S. Drum . . . and met, with myself, after the employment, and organized the Greater California League."

"Another practice, shown by the testimony to have been extensively resorted to in the campaign and calculated to work deception on the voter, was that of employing as campaign workers, persons

prominent in commercial bodies, farm organizations, labor unions, social, literary and civic clubs, without these hired representatives disclosing their employment. In this way members of organizations were kept in the dark as to the real motive of fellow members who were apparently disinterested in their view.

"In the election of campaign workers from the ranks of organizations, frequently members of the greatest prominence were selected, so as to leave no doubt in the minds of the committee that these representatives were being hired, not for the services that they might render, but for the influence that they possessed by reason of their standing and reputation as disinterested members commanding the confidence of their fellows and actuated only by considerations of the welfare of their organizations. These workers were frequently furnished with expense accounts which might properly be designated as 'influence money.' In several instances no room for doubt is left but that the employment of members of organizations was for the purpose of securing the endorsement and influence of the entire organizations.

To such length was this practice carried that in at least two instances those who held salaried positions obligating them to work for measures on the ballot that their organizations had sponsored, accepted employment from opposing interests to work against the very measures that they had been employed to further.

"Popular government and direct legislation have no greater menace than that in which propaganda on electoral matters is disseminated by paid workers in lodge, church, club, farm bureau, union or other organizations under the guise of honest and disinterested advice.

"That such methods and such expenditures are contrary not only to good government but to public opinion is apparent from the results that take place when the public become aware of the truth."

INJURY-LAW CHANGES.

Amendments to the compensation law that are beneficial to labor have been signed by Governor Smith of New York. One change extends from one year to two years after a workman has suffered injury the period within which application for compensation can be filed. The State Industrial Board must unanimously favor filing after the first year.

Another amendment makes possible the insurance of marine workers and others engaged in interstate commerce who do not now come under the state compensation system.

The Governor vetoed the barbers' licensing bill that was favored by employers and employed in this calling. This is the second time the state executive has taken such action.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1928

Did you buy a shirt made in San Francisco and bearing the union label this month? If not, you have two weeks more in which to render the union girls a real service by doing so now. And having saved this industry for San Francisco and union labor, will you keep up the good work in this respect in the years to come, and do as well by all other industries employing union labor in this city. If you do that, you are a thoroughbred trade unionist, and organized labor may redeem our city from the doldrums of the American plan. It is up to each and every one of us.

In view of the serious effects being made by the State Government to relieve unemployment, and the interest in the subject-matter already shown by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors in providing a number of appropriations for the prosecution of street work and the construction of boulevards, the action of Supervisor Gallagher introducing a resolution in the Board commending Governor C. C. Young for his action in appointing a committee or commission for the purpose of studying the unemployment situation and finding remedies therefor, appears to be both timely and conducive to the formulation of a worthwhile plan for the solution of this vexatious and recurrent condition. Both the state and municipalities of California are now in better condition than formerly to grapple with this problem, owing to the manifestly greater financial resources both of the state and the cities or counties in the prosecution of public works. The need for good roads and transportation facilities are now so urgent that the tax-paying public nowadays is more willing to stand increasing yearly expenditures for such public work; the 3 cent gas tax, paid by the users of the public highways, serves also to lessen the burden of expense on the taxpayers; and as a result of this condition road work will for many years to come constitute one of the most practical means of relieving unemployment. All that will be needed is to so coordinate the various undertakings as to do the peak of road construction during the months in the year when common labor finds it otherwise most difficult to secure steady and remunerative employment. Scientific mapping of operations will abolish or remedy unemployment.

SNEERS AT LAWMAKERS

Senate investigations are why privilege overlooks no opportunity to sneeringly refer to the law-making branch of government.

If a citizen respectfully challenges the justice of a court decision, his patriotism is questioned by those who encourage every penny-liner and professional jester who would cause a cheap laugh at the expense of Congress.

The reason for this policy is the oil probe, the mine strike investigation, labor injunction hearings, blocking the Muscle Shoals grab, exposure of corrupt election practices, protests against the Nicaraguan policy and a general desire to shed light on other questions that were formerly kept in the dark.

The oil probe is a monument to the high motives of probing Senators. They have uncovered graft in high places and have revived faith in popular rule.

These Senators risked their political lives. They were vilified by privilege and its agents in high places, who have been silenced by the shocking expose.

But for the Senate's coal strike probe, the public would not know of policies that industrial autocrats enforce.

This investigation reveals coal owners without program or plan—except to smash the Mine Workers' Union.

"We have nothing to discuss," W. G. Warden of the contract-breaking Pittsburgh Coal Company, told the Senate committee.

Captains of industry like Schwab, Rockefeller, Jr., and R. B. Mellon, brother of the Secretary of the Treasury, confessed they are ignorant of the coal industry.

They are typical absentee landlords. They employ agents who enforce a policy similar to rent-racking that was the rule in Ireland in bygone days.

The Senate labor injunction hearings have brought the same results. Courts have established government by discretion and overthrown government by law.

Employers' attorneys oppose any change, and insist that Congress is powerless to remedy these wrongs.

It is plain why privilege would weaken popular respect for Congress; why they rage; why they whisper: "This country needs a strong-man government" that would dispense with a law-making branch, as has Mussolini, for instance.

At no time in the Senate's history were there a larger number of unmuzzled men in that body. They freely express their views. They are beyond the control of privilege that works through strongly-disciplined political parties.

The development of non-partisanship has smashed party lines and the caucus whip no longer terrifies.

No citizen who has a regard for our governmental institutions should aid privilege in bringing our law-making branch into contempt.

Citizens should not forget that the only lawmakers favored by privilege are those who are subservient, who can be depended upon to conceal injustice and wrong.

A lawmaker who owns himself is a marked man.

Every support should be given courageous lawmakers who are attacking a greed that hitherto believed it was immune.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Crime continues to be a subject of major importance. There are a lot of things to be said about crime. Colorado, for example, has just discovered, to the surprise of a lot of Coloradans, that under a new law all women sentenced to indeterminate terms in that State for misdemeanors are in prison for life unless pardoned by the Governor. That is an amazing state of affairs, but on the whole typical of a people fighting crime without knowing much about what constitutes crime or why there is crime. New York State has its Baumes laws, under which fourth offenders are juggled for life, but if New York is getting less crime per square inch because of the Baumes laws the fact is kept fairly well in hiding. Washington, D. C., under the more or less benevolent care of Congress, has been threatened with similar laws, but fortunately it has thus far escaped.

Suicide is one of the crimes in the list of major offenses. A recent survey shows that the suicide rate goes up and down in close company with the line of economic well-being, which will confuse a great many persons and will fail to surprise a great many others. However, crimes due to the eighteenth amendment cannot be gauged by any such measure as that by which suicide may be measured and perhaps accounted for. Here we have something else in the way of crime—we have a classification of artificial crimes, which is to say, the whole list of crimes under alleged prohibition is outside the sphere of what may be called natural crimes, or true crimes. We have what would be more accurately described as an economic contest, a fight for trade.

We should find, if we dug a little, that a great many of our present-day crimes are a direct product of the manner in which we live. New surroundings have bred new crimes.

Some of these new crimes are nothing more than the result of a misdirected spirit of adventure, other normal avenues to that end being closed by the same economic phenomenon. We are just about as intelligent about the handling of crime and the prevention of crime as we are about lots of other things. A poor old codger in Michigan was not long ago sent up for life for having half a pint of gin. In one of the Atlantic seaboard States a hungry man whipped out a gun, held up a man, asked him for a dime and then instructed him to call a cop. The hold-up man wanted to get sent to jail so he could eat. The penalty for using a gun in a stick-up, he later found to his chagrin, was life. What's the sense in that?

Meanwhile, a big and important crime commission has been at work, finding out lots of things, no doubt, but undoubtedly missing more than it has found out. Harry Sinclair is at large. So is Fall. Nobody has been punished for participation in the Teapot Dome scandal, in which the goal was neither a half pint of gin nor a dime, but millions. A whole lot of court machinery was brought into ridicule once upon a time by the coining of the famous query, "Who's looney now?" The question is no more foolish today than it was a decade ago when it was fresh. Pikers are sent to jail for life. Remus has been declared sane by an Ohio court. Women up for life for misdemeanors in Colorado, Sinclair "innocent until proven guilty," men sent to jail for striking to better their living conditions, Pennsylvania politicians pure as the lily—it is a great, interesting and sadly amusing spectacle, this crime business.

WIT AT RANDOM

Henry and Sylvia were out driving. Henry had one arm around Sylvia, when the car hit a bump and skidded.

"Oh, Henry," gasped Sylvia, "use two hands."
"Can't," says Henry, grimly. "Gotta drive with one!"—Navy Log.

"Mom," said little Bobby, bursting into the house all out of breath, "there's going to be the devil to pay down at the grocer's. His wife has got a baby girl and he's had a 'Boy Wanted' sign in the window for a week.

A councilor in a Swedish town lost his temper during a meeting and remarked that half of his colleagues were fools.

An apology was demanded. He promised to make reparation and caused bills with the following correction to be posted on boardings in the town:

"I said that half of the town councilors are fools. I now declare that half of the town councilors are not fools."

Two of the University of Pennsylvania track runners passed a learned and preoccupied professor showing a young lady visitor through the "Gardens." With a dainty shiver the girl remarked:

"It's dreadfully cold—isn't it?—to be without stockings."

The professor's mind turned for a moment from contemplation of the fourth dimension. "Then why did you leave them off?" he asked.

Scotty—How much to extract this tooth?

Painless Dentist—It will cost you \$5.00.

Scotty—How much to loosen it, Doc?

In one of the local grocery stores that handles "Golden Bear" and "Grandma" cookies and other bakery products from unfair, out-of-town bakeries, a lady customer was heard to tell the proprietor: "Say, I don't want any more of those cookies—some one told me that the rats run all over 'em." "Oh, it can't be, madam," replied the grocer, "the cat sleeps on 'em every night."

The old-time telegraphers held a convention in New York. Edison is one of them, and he was there. His presence suggested an incident of the early days when he was employed as telegraph operator in a Boston office.

He was to take press dispatches from New York and the man in the latter office was instructed to "burn the wires." That meant he was to fire the stuff into Edison as fast as he could.

He did his best, and after he had sent in 4000 words, with no break from the Boston office, he stopped long enough to ask Edison if he was "getting" it. Edison at once advised: "Yes; send with the other foot."

One time on the Texas frontier a man came into a camp riding an old mule.

"How much for the mule?" asked a bystander.

"Jist a hundred dollars," answered the rider.

"I'll give you five dollars," said the other.

The rider stopped short, as if in amazement, and then slowly dismounted.

"Stranger," said he, "I ain't a-goin's to let a little matter of ninety-five dollars stand between me and a mule trade. The mule's yours."

First Collegiate (after the pants rush)—Look at my banjo, will you. The darn thing's naked.

Second Ditto—Why naked?

First Ditto—Nothing left but its gee-string.

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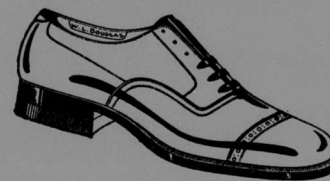
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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

These Topics are Furnished by the President of the Typographical Union, and Those Desiring Items Inserted Will Kindly Forward Them to Him at 525 Market St., Room 701.

The regular monthly meeting of No. 21 takes place Sunday, April 15th, and business of importance is to be acted on by the meeting, and everyone is urged to be present.

Diary of a good union man: Saturday, April 14th, purchased union label shirt. Sunday, April 15th, attended union meeting. Home and early to bed with the resolve to spend only union-made money for union merchandise, and to attend regularly the meetings of my union.

According to Associated Press dispatches issued Wednesday of this week, returns received at Indianapolis from 379 local unions gave Theo. Perry a majority of 13,432 over John A. Phillips. As there are over 800 local unions in the International, it is believed that final returns will not be available until the latter part of next week.

How about that new shirt with the union label?

Printers of the San Joaquin Valley are to enjoy a picnic at Oak Park, Stockton, Sunday, May 6th. Visiting members from practically all locals in the valley will attend, and all printers and their families and friends are invited. The picnic is under the auspices of the San Joaquin Progressive Conference.

Isn't it a grand and glorious feeling to know that the shirt for which you spend your union-earned money bears the union label?

At a spirited chapel election held on Monday, April 9th, Tom Black was elected chairman of the Examiner chapel for the ensuing year. One hundred and twenty-four members of the chapel voted, and the result was: T. S. Black, 78; C. V. Marcellus, 46.

Be American. Insist on a guarantee that the clothing you buy is made under conditions truly American—the union label gives you this guarantee.

Word has been received that Ed Pelkey, acting as representative of President Howard, recently secured an increase of \$3.00 for the newspaper printers of Great Falls, Mont. The increase brings the scale of Great Falls to \$7.50 day and \$8.00 night. A bonus of \$3.00 is paid a number of the operators. This increase puts Great Falls in advance of other Montana unions as to wages. It is understood that Mr. Pelkey also adjusted a controversy in the same locality which arose over the illegal discharge of the secretary of the union and which had occasioned visits by International representatives.

When you buy your union label shirt you are helping to abolish the sweat shop and the evils of contract convict labor.

The board of directors of the California Conference of Typographical Unions held its regular quarterly meeting in the Underwood Building, Sunday, April 8th. The meeting was presided over by President Darrow of San Jose, and directors present were: H. L. Pickens of Oakland, A. A. McDonald of Stockton, William Kay of Watsonville and Herbert Thomson of Palo Alto. Also present were L. Michelson, treasurer of the Conference, and H. P. Melnikow, counselor and secretary.

Be true to principle. Buy only union label merchandise.

Postcard from "Kid" Wood informs San Francisco friends that he is in Klamath Falls anxiously awaiting the opening of the fishing season.

Don't forget to buy a union label shirt during April.

Nate Otterbein of Klamath Falls also postcards "howdy."

Do it now! Help the Garment Workers! Buy a union label shirt!

Notes of The News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney.

Another chapel member now owns his own. Herb Hail bought a home in the Sunset and is busy planting lawns and flowers, dahlias principally. He paid \$7500 and got his money's worth—an eight-room house and garage, with a big yard.

An underground aerial brings word that Frank Burwell is teaching the boys at the club how to play at so much per teach. Most of them are beginning to think he also taught Hoyle.



Larry Zoph loves his garden. His trees are fluorescent and his plants, of which he specializes in the bulbous root of allium (onion) are ripely succulent. Last year Larry was not niggardly; his friends ate onions till you could smell 'em blocks away. Larry holds that onions lubricate the organs of speech and are a benefit if your hot mama keeps her distance.

Reports of the condition of Charley Greer, laid up with pneumonia for several weeks, are that he continues to improve. An X-ray shows he must have an operation, perhaps several, for sinus trouble, as soon as he regains strength to undergo it.

Alfie Moore spends time and money at laudable attempts to instill in printers' plastic minds benefits derivable from rotation of work. Is Skipper Davy falling for Alfie's incontrovertible arguments? Passing out pay checks Saturday he handed one to Alfie, stating, "Here's more money for propaganda." His tone, though, was regrettably facetious.

Working for a Kansas City firm that went bankrupt, Johnny Dow, then an apprentice, was urged to apply for the job of distributing and invoicing type, and to hold out for \$15 a week. The receiver doubted if he was worth it. Mr. Dow transferred his allegiance to a firm across the street, the foreman of which sent a boy to buy a chase from its defunct competitor. "It would be just as easy to get two for the same price," Johnny told the skipper. "Go ahead and try," he was told. Claiming chases are sold in pairs, Johnny informed the receiver his new firm had gotten only one. And the man who thought Mr. Dow not worth \$15 a week apologized and gave him another one.



While his wife is away, that flaming youth, Charley Cooper, is helping himself freely to the alleged old man's game—Scotch golf—in the great open spaces. It exercises the entire body, avers Mr. Cooper. And the follicles, too, else why should hirsute adornment, of chin or pate, bless them above devotees of the less known game of African golf?



With a new car to be delivered Tuesday, Red

Balthasar decided Sunday he ought to give his old can a final run. A John Law was astounded by the burst of speed and in emphatic language said so. Perhaps Bal's red hair angered the bull, anyway he demanded a right to search to see if he could find anything that manufactures snakes before curing their bites. Of a sensitive nature, Bal was wounded both by the cop's manner and insinuations. But the 10 bucks hibboner exacted hurt even more.

MAILERS' NOTES.

By Edward P. Garrigan.

The election of officers will be held Sunday at the meeting hall. The president has set the time for voting from 12 noon to 3 p.m. The election will be in charge of the following members: P. R. Gaskill, chairman; J. D. Matison and T. F. Burke.

The following members are asking for your support at the election:

President—Edw. P. Garrigan, H. Christie.

Vice-President—John Barry.

Secretary-Treasurer—H. Taylor, Al O'Neil.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Al Fineburg.

Executive Committee—O. Frintrap, Robt. Hearon, L. Kaplan.

Delegates for Labor Council—A. Maguinn, J. Barry.

Delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council—C. Ross, H. Vandyke, H. Taylor.

Auditing Committee—A. Maguinn, P. Gaskill, A. Heaphey.

Do your duty to the union and yourself by coming to the meeting to vote regardless of whom you vote for. You owe this duty to the union. P. S.—Park all machine guns on the outside.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of April 6, 1928.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Baker.

Roll Call of Officers—President Stanton excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the Federal Radio Commission, with reference to Station WCFL and a changed wave length. From Butchers' Union No. 81, Seattle, Wash., with reference to the unfair firm of Frye & Company of that city. From Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, inclosing list of stores located in the Mission District which are unfair to the Shoe Clerks. Telegram from U. S. Senator Shortridge, with reference to legislation now pending in Congress.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Elevator Operators' Union, a new wage scale calling for an increase of fifty cents per day for elevator operators and starters employed by the city. From Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting the assistance of the Council in organizing the firm of Laubscher Bros., Inc., in the Spreckels', Hale's Food Shop and the W. & S. Food Shop on Mission street.

Referred to Secretary—From the Board of Supervisors, inclosing copy of resolution introduced by Supervisor Gallagher, relative to the unemployed situation, and commending the action of Governor Young in appointing a committee for the purpose of making a study of the fundamental reasons for same.

Reports of Unions—Hatters—Are making progress; Superior Hat Co. is unfair. Cigarmakers—Bella Roma operating a non-union shop; requested delegates to demand the Cigarmakers' label when purchasing cigars. Upholsters—Business slack; requested a demand for their label; United Upholstering Co. fair, request your support. Cracker Bakers—Business dull; National Biscuit Company is unfair.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops, Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$694.50. **Expenses**—\$207.41.

Council adjourned at 8:45 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.**Official Minutes of April 4, 1928.**

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday, April 4, 1928.

The meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. by President A. V. Williams and on roll call all absentees were noted.

Minutes of meeting of March 21st were approved as read.

Credentials—From Painters' Union No. 1158, for Brothers E. A. Delaney and H. Oppen. Credentials accepted and delegates seated pending payment of per capita tax.

Committee and Officers' Reports—Agitation Committee, no report. Secretary Desepte made his report on the trip that he and Brother Burton made to Petaluma to give a label show at the State Building Trades Council convention the week of March 19th. The League was welcomed and complimented on the good work it was doing. That he had been doing work for the Garment Workers and Hatters in visiting unions and retail stores. Report concurred in.

Communications—From Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. From United Hatters' Union No. 23, stating that the Superior Hat Co., 530 Valencia street, had practically locked out their members by discontinuing the use of the union label; filed. From United Garment Workers' Union No. 261, appealing for a demand for the Bell brand collar, the only union-made collar made; read and Secretary instructed to answer. From Label Trades Department stating they are sending 500 copies of the new Label Directory; filed. From Delegate J. Williams, Stereotypers, excusing himself from committee work he had volunteered to do on account of a bad cold; filed. Bills read.

Reports of Unions—Hatters report work very slow for Easter; want delegates to report back to their union on the Superior Hat Co. action of refusing to continue using their union label. Pressmen report things slow, but picking up a little. Shoe Salesmen report Easter trade good, but request a demand for the Clerks' union card. Garment Cutters' delegate stated that the shirt manufacturers should help in the present shirt buying campaign. Garment Workers reported on this statement that they have an agreement with the manufacturers to boost their work. Shirt label will be smaller hereafter. Cigarmakers report business picking up a little and that the Red Seal cigar is union made and should be patronized; beware of Chinese made cigars; look for the union label. Piledrivers report work slack again. Typographical Union reports things good. Grocery Clerks report that the Mutual and Jenny Wren are now one concern and unfair to them; that Skagg's Safe-Way Stores were also coming in here and are unfair. Cracker Bakers report that the United Grocers, Inc., have an agreement with the unfair National Biscuit Co. to buy the products of this firm in preference to home-made products; work is slow in all the shops. Ladies' Auxiliary report they are taking in new members; are doing all they can to help in a demand for the union label, card and button. Will have a bunco party at the home of one of the members April 19th, in the afternoon, and will serve refreshments at the first meeting in May; League delegates are invited.

Trustees—Report favorably on all bills; same ordered paid.

New Business—Under this head Brother Averson, formerly of Salt Lake City and Secretary of the Promotional League there, addressed the meeting on the active work being done there and hoped to be with us again. Brother Willis spoke on the discovery that the inmates at Jail No. 2 were wearing clothing that bore the label of a dual organization to the United Garment Workers. Sister Hagen spoke on the necessity of unions and union men and women co-operating with each other if the labor movement wants to go ahead.

Receipts—\$144.73. **Bills Paid**—\$133.55.

Adjournment—There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m., to meet again Wednesday, April 18th.

"Not one cent of union-earned money for the unfair employer."

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

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Brief Items of Interest

Until all industrial disputes growing out of the carpenters' strike of 1926 are clear of the court calendar, Judge Ruben S. Schmidt of Los Angeles will occupy the San Francisco Superior bench, it was announced this week. Ninety-six cases connected with the carpenter and molder strikes remain to be tried. Nine are for murder. The others are for assault and conspiracy.

County Jail No. 2 at Ingleside is gradually becoming a virtual penitentiary under the supervision of John J. "Hard-Boiled" Smith, for 12 years warden of Folsom Prison and for 13 years a guard at San Quentin. A "lockstep" has been instituted there. Rule breakers are put in solitary confinement for long periods—55 days in one case.

Federal employees are making new efforts in their campaign to establish a living wage scale for underpaid Federal employees, since receiving the report of Capt. Frank H. Ainsworth, counsel for the employees' association. Ainsworth recently returned from Washington, where he attended committee hearings on the bill. He says that he found nearly all Congressmen in favor of increasing the wages of those receiving below \$1500 per year, but none think that high salaries should be affected. Rep. Richard Welch is sponsoring the bill in Congress. Albert E. Carter, Alameda County, in a letter to the San Francisco Labor Council, said that it will receive his full support. Thomas Coyden, secretary of the local here, states that two separate bills will be suggested to Congress. One will deal with employees receiving \$1500 or under and the other with the higher paid ones.

The Union Labor Life Insurance Co. has passed its "trial period," says President Matthew Woll in his annual report. Woll and his associates were recently re-elected at the annual stockholders' meeting. Daniel J. Tobin, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor and president of the

Brotherhood of Teamsters, was added to the board of directors.

The committee in charge of plans for the ball and entertainment to be staged by the Postoffice Clerks' Union on the evening of May 5th announces that arrangements have been completed and union members are promised a great time.

San Francisco has received \$6,032,249.18 for hydro-electric power delivered to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company from the Moccasin Creek plant of the Hetch Hetchy project since it began operation in August, 1925, the assistant city engineer reported this week to the Board of Supervisors. The city received a check for \$196,604.81 for power during March from the plant, and another check for \$7510 for energy developed at the Early Intake power house of the Hetch Hetchy project. The engineer's office said the funds have been used to reduce the annual tax rate of the city.

Telegraphic advice received Wednesday by Charles Doyen, secretary of the United States Employees' Association, from Congressman Lea, in Washington, was interpreted as indicating little hope for a general increase in wages as provided for by the bill introduced by Congressman Welch. The Lea message said: "Congressman Woodrum, Virginia, introduced a bill providing for flat increase of \$300 a year for lower paid. Evident Welch bill will not pass in original form. Budget Bureau estimates increased expenditures \$90,000,000 a year. The committee agreed the pay of lower paid should be increased. Have to get together on plan to assure Congress what it will cost for the legislation. Committee is trying to do this, but looks as though it will fail to get together."

A series of meetings are being held by the Judiciary Committee of the Board of Supervisors for the purpose of discussing the city manager plan of city government proposed here by the Bureau of Municipal Research. So far the proponents of the plan have had the best of opportunities to present

their side of the question. Mr. Nanry has had three evenings, Professor May of Berkeley one evening, and the opponents two evenings to present their various views. The Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council is gathering data and when expedient will also hold hearings on the subject. The experience under city management is too brief to warrant other than theoretical arguments on either side. Sufficient is known about the movement, however, to indicate that it is a scheme having behind it considerable organized propaganda and that its chief element of vitality is derived from political discontent among groups and interests that have failed to gain continued victories on the political field.

SCHWAB IS SHARPLY CRITICIZED.

A scorching attack on Charles M. Schwab because of the steel magnate's declaration before the Senate coal strike probe committee that he never had a strike in any of his plants, features the last issue of the Pennsylvania Labor Herald of Allentown, Pa.

The labor paper protests against the present-day policy of certain employers who have wronged workers, and who now in "their senile old age," affect a philanthropic attitude.

"Schwab poses before the country as a good employer," says the Labor Herald. "Here, where he is known, his very name is a synonym for hypocrisy, greed and injustice.

"Before the great strike at the Bethlehem Steel Company plant in Bethlehem, which began in February, 1910, and lasted through three bitter winter months, while the steel workers froze and starved and were beaten up and shot by State police, Charles Schwab's company was known far and wide as the meanest employer of labor in the United States.

"That strike was not against existing low wages, or intolerable work conditions or the 12-hour day, but because employes were forced to labor on Sunday.

"Charles M. Schwab, although a resident of Bethlehem and an active manager of the Bethlehem Steel Company at the time, did not raise a hand to help the men. He took not the slightest interest in their living conditions."

The Labor Herald refers to a Congressional report and to a report by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ on this strike. The company was denounced in both instances.

During the World War the company locked out 28,000 employes because they refused to work 10 hours a day for eight hours' pay. When Congress passed the back pay bill, after an eight-years' fight, the company attempted to claim credit.

The Labor Herald closes its blistering arraignment by expressing the hope that the next time Schwab claims he has served humanity "some practical person will ask this 'Star of Bethlehem' to give an account in detail of the unselfish service he has rendered anywhere to anyone."

Visitor—How does the land lie out this way?

Native—It ain't the land that lies; it's the real estate agents.—Good Hardware.

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